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# STIC EIC 2100 130199

## Search Request Form (76)

Today's Date: 8/18/04

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: 11/28/04

Other:

Name Mohammad Ali  
AU 2177 Examiner # 78414  
Room # 4718 Phone 605-4356  
Serial # 09/723,855

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER

DISK

EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP

DWPI

EPO

JPO

ACM

IBM TDB

IEEE

INSPEC

SPI

Other

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What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

Analyzing Real-time adaptive or recommended set of documents with a high statistical measure of relevancy.

Keywords:

"clusters similarity scores", "plurality documents", "recommended set", "Relevance Scores", "eligible set documents", "High Score"

STIC Searcher Karen Esterheld

Phone 308-7795

Date picked up 8/18/04

2:00pm

Date Completed

8/18/04

5:00pm



Set	Items	Description
S1	425406	QUERY OR QUERIES OR SEARCH? OR FIND? OR LOOK? OR SEEK? OR - QUEST? OR REQUEST?
S2	4231986	CALCULAT? OR COMPUT? OR FIGURE? OR MEASUR?
S3	2440984	PLURAL? OR MULTIPL? OR VARIOUS OR SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMER- OUS
S4	1126022	SCORE? OR SCORING OR GRADE? OR MARK? OR EVALUATION? OR WEI- GHT?
S5	4038867	DOCUMENT? OR DATA OR RECORD? OR OBJECT? OR REPORT? OR INFO- RMATION OR FACT?
S6	4912085	RELEVANCE? OR SORT? OR ORDER? OR RANK? OR ARRANG? OR ORGAN- IZ? OR POSITION? OR SIMILAR? OR ALIKE OR ANALOGOUS
S7	3115719	GROUP? OR CLUSTER? OR COLLECT? OR SET OR SETS
S8	1412951	WORD? OR TERM? OR KEYWORD? OR ITEM?
S9	43811	(FIRST OR PRIME OR INITIAL OR LEADING OR MAIN OR CARDINAL - OR ORIGINAL) (2N) S8
S10	53122	(ANOTHER OR TARGET OR SECOND OR 2ND OR ADDITIONAL OR DIFFE- RENT) (2N) S8
S11	3993292	SELECT? OR DETERMIN? OR PICK? OR CHOOS? OR SPECIF? OR DES- IGNAT? OR POINT()OUT OR STIPULAT?
S12	28652	(HIGH OR MAXIMUM OR PEAK OR PRIME) (2N) S7
S13	22	S1 AND S2 AND ((S4 (2N) S6) (2N) S3)
S14	42414	S6 (2N) S8
S15	32958	S4 (2N) S6
S16	332	S14 AND S15
S17	17	S16 AND S9
S18	22	S16 AND S10
S19	52	S12 AND S15
S20	7	S19 AND S8
S21	43	S17 OR S18 OR S20
S22	20	S21 AND IC=G06F?

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Apr(Updated 040802)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200452

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22/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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07272061 \*\*Image available\*\*  
BOND INFORMATION PROVIDING SYSTEM AND STOCK INVESTMENT GAME SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2002-140524 [JP 2002140524 A]  
PUBLISHED: May 17, 2002 (20020517)  
INVENTOR(s): IWATSUKI HIDEKI  
APPLICANT(s): QUANTS RESEARCH KK  
APPL. NO.: 2001-188461 [JP 2001188461]  
FILED: June 21, 2001 (20010621)  
PRIORITY: 2000-291235 [JP 2000291235], JP (Japan), August 20, 2000  
(20000820)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/60 ; A63F-013/00; A63F-013/12

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To find a desired stock name relatively easily.

SOLUTION: This system is equipped with a storage means 13 which stores factor values by stock names and a processing means 12 which sends a rearranging weight input field where rearranging weights are inputted by factors to a user terminal 1, computes the evaluation of a stock name according to the rearranging weights inputted to the input field and the factor values of the stock names, and sends a name list display field having been sorted in evaluation order to the user terminal 1. The processing means 12 sends an object range setting field wherein minimum or/and maximum values are set by the factors to the user terminal 1 and only stock names within a range limited in the object range setting field is regarded as objects of operation for evaluation.

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22/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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07001570 \*\*Image available\*\*  
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ELECTRONIC MAP RETRIEVAL AND RECORDING MEDIUM WITH  
RECORDED ELECTRONIC MAP RETRIEVING PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 2001-229182 [JP 2001229182 A]  
PUBLISHED: August 24, 2001 (20010824)  
INVENTOR(s): FUKAYA KOJI  
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI ENG CO LTD  
APPL. NO.: 2000-039795 [JP 200039795]  
FILED: February 14, 2000 (20000214)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30 ; G06T-011/60; G09B-029/00; G09B-029/10;  
G01C-021/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electronic map retrieval system which has high retrieval precision and can correct a display position.

SOLUTION: This device is provided with a retrieval means 32 which computes property data retrieved by decomposing a retrieval key word into elements and weighting them, and rates of matching, a candidate place list display means 33 which lists and displays the retrieved property data as candidate places in the decreasing order of the matching rates, a map display means 34 which displays a map according to the candidate place list, a position correcting means 35 which corrects the position of a target item position mark displayed on the retrieved map, and a correction position storage means 23 which stores the corrected position on the map.

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22/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06907063 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DOCUMENT RETRIEVING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2001-134588 [JP 2001134588 A]  
PUBLISHED: May 18, 2001 (20010518)  
INVENTOR(s): MANO HIROKO  
OGAWA YASUTSUGU  
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD  
APPL. NO.: 11-314442 [JP 99314442]  
FILED: November 04, 1999 (19991104)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an information retrieving device which determines the weight of each word so as to retrieve a document matching an inputted key word and can retrieve the matching document with stable retrieval precision.

SOLUTION: A document ranking part 22 selects a set of documents matching a key word 10 from a document database 25 having retrieval object documents and word statistic information 25' included in them. At this time, a calculation expression with which weight never becomes minus is used for **weighting**. A **word ranking** part 23 selects words in a matching document D according to relativity, generates a new key word F obtained by adding them as key word relative **words** to the **original** key word, and selects a matching document 30 with the new key word F.

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22/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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06673799 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DOCUMENT CALIBRATION DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2000-259625 [JP 2000259625 A]  
PUBLISHED: September 22, 2000 (20000922)  
INVENTOR(s): IBUKI JUN  
NISHINO FUMITO  
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD  
APPL. NO.: 11-063657 [JP 9963657]  
FILED: March 10, 1999 (19990310)  
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/27

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to automatically estimate an error part by utilizing a text whose error generation inclination has been determined.

SOLUTION: An error candidate detection part 1 includes error candidate word group knowledge 1a and detects error candidate words from an inputted text. A co-occurrence information extraction part 2 extracts various co-occurrence information corresponding to the error candidate words from the inputted text. A control part 3 controls the detection part 1 and the extraction part 2 so as to extract co-occurrence information over the whole text area. The extracted co-occurrence data are integrated by a statistic information totalization part 4 and the appearance patterns of a **target word** in the whole document are totalized. An error judgment part 5 judges whether error candidates extracted on the basis of the co-occurrence



information are correct or not. It is also available to correct the knowledge of an error candidate word group by preparing an error statistic integration part 6 for integrating statistic information concerned with errors or a **similarity evaluation** part 8 for evaluating the **similarity** of two **words** in the error word group.

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22/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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04737590 \*\*Image available\*\*  
METHOD FOR CALCULATING DEGREE OF **SIMILARITY** BETWEEN **WORDS**

PUB. NO.: 06-208590 [JP 6208590 A]  
PUBLISHED: July 26, 1994 (19940726)  
INVENTOR(s): SAI SUSUMU  
KOMATSU EIJI  
YASUHARA HIROSHI  
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON DENSHIKA JISHO KENKYUSHO KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 05-003333 [JP 933333]  
FILED: January 12, 1993 (19930112)  
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-015/40 ; G06F-015/20 ; G06F-015/38**  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation)

#### ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To calculate the degree of **similarity** between polysemy **words** or between **words** in **different** languages by using a word dictionary describing corresponding relation between each word and its concept and a concept system describing the master-slave relation of concepts and independent of languages in respect to a similarity degree calculating method for calculating the degree of **similarity** between **words**.

CONSTITUTION: This similarity degree calculating method is provided with the word dictionary 1 and the concept system 2, concept groups corresponding to plural inputted words are respectively extracted by retrieving the dictionary 1, the degree .alpha. of similarity between the extracted concept groups is calculated, corresponding master concepts (and/or slave concepts) are extracted from these extracted concept groups by retrieving the system 2, and the degree .beta. of similarity between the extracted master concepts (and/or the slave concepts) is calculated. These degrees .alpha., .beta. of **similarity** are **weighted** to calculate the degree .delta. of similarity as the degree of **similarity** between **words**.

22/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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02675319 \*\*Image available\*\*  
SYSTEM FOR CHANGING DIGIT LENGTH OF PICTURE ITEM

PUB. NO.: 63-292219 [JP 63292219 A]  
PUBLISHED: November 29, 1988 (19881129)  
INVENTOR(s): KUDO MITSUAKI  
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 62-128916 [JP 87128916]  
FILED: May 25, 1987 (19870525)  
INTL CLASS: [4] **G06F-003/02 ; G06F-003/14**  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)  
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 846, Vol. 13, No. 120, Pg. 65, March 24, 1989 (19890324)

# ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce the time and labor for preparation, by changing a frame by a ruled **mark** and the **positions** of each header and each **another item** for new digit length by changing the digit length of a part of items for a picture for inquiry processing.

CONSTITUTION: In an item digit length change procedure 14, the change of the number of rows checked by a change item checking procedure 13 is performed by inputting the new digit length from a keyboard input device 4 by an operator, and the increased/ decreased value of the new digit length from present digit length is calculated. Next, in a header position moving procedure 15, the header position being displayed in a right direction is moved rightward or leftward setting the left end position of a change item as a start point by increasing/decreasing by the above increased/decreased value. In the next **item position** change procedure 16, the **item position** being displayed in the right direction is moved rightward or leftward setting the left end position of the change item by increasing/decreasing by the increased/decreased value. Also, in a ruled mark frame change procedure 17, the position of the frame by the ruled mark being displayed in the right direction is changed in a form where it is moved to the right or left by increasing/decreasing by the increased/decreased value setting the left end position of the change item as the start point.

22/5/8 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014704824 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-525528/200256

## System and method for providing information of real estate

Patent Assignee: JEONG J C (JEON-I)

Inventor: JEONG J C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2002009779	A	20020202	KR 200043235	A	20000727	200256 B
KR 371383	B	20030206	KR 200043235	A	20000727	200341

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200043235 A 20000727

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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KR 2002009779	A		1	G06F-017/60	
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KR 371383	B			G06F-017/60	Previous Publ. patent KR 2002009779
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Abstract (Basic): KR 2002009779 A

NOVELTY - A system and method for providing information on real estate is provided to achieve the standardization of valuation for real estate by setting up common valuation items, by receiving valuation marks from a group assigned to evaluate the items, by processing data on the valuation marks in a determined form, and by providing the data processed to clients.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An evaluation server(10) includes an input unit(11), the first database(13), a valuation processing unit(14), the second database unit(15) and a transmission unit(12). The input unit(11) receives valuation **marks** on all **sorts** of evaluation **items**. The **first** database(13) respectively stores data on real estate valuation objects. In addition, the first database(13) stores data on the valuation marks inputted from the input unit(11). The valuation processing unit(14) estimates the final valuation mark. The second database unit(15) stores evaluation mark data on each real estate valuation object estimated from the valuation processing unit(14). The transmission unit(12) processes the valuation mark data of the second database unit(15) in a determined form and transmits the data to a client computer.

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: SYSTEM; METHOD; INFORMATION; REAL; ESTATE  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60  
File Segment: EPI

22/5/9 (Item 3 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014365176 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-185877/200224

**Method for searching similar web site**

Patent Assignee: LEE H K (LEEH-I)  
Inventor: LEE H K  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2001092922	A	20011027	KR 200015595	A	20000327	200224 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200015595 A, 20000327.

**Patent Details:**

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2001092922	A		1	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): KR 2001092922 A

NOVELTY - A method for searching a similar web site is provided to enable a user to search a web site similar to the web site with the user was familiar by enabling a web server to register URLs of web sites and search words and compare a URL the user inputs with an arbitrary search word, thereby enabling the web server to estimate the degree of similarity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A user wants to search a web site similar to a specific web site. The user inputs a URL of the site(10). A web server stores search words including rankings and weight values and makes the first search word group of the search words(12). The user inputs an arbitrary search word to an input window(14). The search word the user inputs is compared with the first search word group. It is judged whether the search term is repeated(16). In case that there's the repeated search word, the search word in the first search word group is removed(18). The search word inputted from the user is inserted into a relevant ranking(20). The second search word group is formed(22). A candidate web site is selected(24). Weight values are given to search words in the second search word group(26).

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: METHOD; SEARCH; SIMILAR; WEB; SITE  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30  
File Segment: EPI

22/5/10 (Item 4 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014347683 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-168386/200222  
XRPX Acc No: N02-128884

**Target evaluation item position display system for strategic planning, displays data in portfolio map, corresponding to coordinate value computed for every extracted data set from management analysis database**

Patent Assignee: SUMITOMO HEAVY IND LTD (SUMH )  
Inventor: MIYAMAKI H; OZONO M; YAMAMOTO T  
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002  
Patent Family:



Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001357197	A	20011226	JP 2000150087	A	20000522	200222 B
US 20020013720	A1	20020131	US 2001828900	A	20010410	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000109740 A 20000411

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001357197	A		24	G06F-017/60	
US 20020013720	A1			G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001357197 A

NOVELTY - A management analysis server (14) extracts a specific data set from a management analysis database (17) storing data set comprising combination of several evaluation value according to various references, based on extraction conditions designated by the client (2). The coordinate value is computed for every extracted data set, and the data is displayed in a portfolio map, corresponding to the coordinate values.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer readable medium storing **target** for **evaluation item position** displaying program.

USE - For displaying **position** of **target evaluation item** in multidimensional space for strategic planning in enterprise management.

ADVANTAGE - Performs effective display of **position** of **target evaluation item** effectively.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of the **target evaluation item position** display system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Client (2)

Management analysis server (14)

Management analysis database (17)

pp; 24 DwgNo 1/27

Title Terms: TARGET; EVALUATE; ITEM; POSITION; DISPLAY; SYSTEM; STRATEGY; PLAN; DISPLAY; DATA; PORTFOLIO; MAP; CORRESPOND; COORDINATE; VALUE; COMPUTATION; EXTRACT; DATA; SET; MANAGEMENT; ANALYSE; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

**22/5/11 (Item 5 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014251578 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-072278/200210

XRPX Acc No: N02-054004

**Composite word similarity judging system judges whether each single word of divided composite word is included in other composite word, based on which similarity between each single word in composite words is computed**

Patent Assignee: NIPPON DENKI SOFTWARE KK (NIDE )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001325292	A	20011122	JP 2000140800	A	20000512	200210 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000140800 A 20000512

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001325292	A		11	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001325292 A

NOVELTY - An acquisition unit (22) produces word information list from a storage unit (31) for every single word of composite word which is divided into word level stored in a dictionary. A comparison unit (23) judges whether each single **word** of **another** composite **word** is

included in the word list. A decision unit (24) computes the **similarity** of composite **words**, based on evaluation value calculated by comparison result.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) **Word similarity** judging method;
- (b) Recorded medium storing composite **word similarity** judging program

USE - For judging **similarity** of composite **word**.

ADVANTAGE - **Similarity evaluation** between composite words is performed easily, by computing **similarity** for every **word** based on predetermined synonym information stored beforehand in word relationship dictionary storage unit.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of composite **word similarity** judging system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Acquisition unit (22)

Comparison unit (23)

Decision unit (24)

Storage unit (31)

pp; 11 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: COMPOSITE; WORD; SIMILAR; JUDGEMENT; SYSTEM; JUDGEMENT; SINGLE  
; WORD; DIVIDE; COMPOSITE; WORD; COMPOSITE; WORD; BASED; SIMILAR; SINGLE;  
WORD; COMPOSITE; WORD; COMPUTATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/22 ; G06F-017/28

File Segment: EPI

22/5/12 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014105561 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-589775/200166

XRPX Acc No: N01-439327

**Database management system in Internet, identifies data item which has attributes, values and weights similar with data item input to search system**

Patent Assignee: HOMEPORTFOLIO INC (HOME-N)

Inventor: BECKER S; ROUSE R

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200161571	A2	20010823	WO 2001US5471	A	20010220	200166 B
US 20010042060	A1	20011115	US 2000183709	P	20000218	200172
			US 2001789395	A	20010220	
AU 200141604	A	20010827	AU 200141604	A	20010220	200176

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000183709 P 20000218; US  
2001789395 A 20010220

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200161571 A2 E 33 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP  
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

US 20010042060 A1 G06F-007/00 Provisional application US 2000183709

AU 200141604 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200161571

Abstract (Basic): WO 200161571 A2

NOVELTY - Data items stored in a database (15) has several

associated attributes, which are logically linked to stored values and to weight for associated attributes. A search system (20) when input with a data item, identifies another data item which has attribute, values and associated weights similar with the input data items.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for database management method.

USE - For searching and retrieving data from computer database e.g. in Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Linking data attributes with relevant weightings increase the precision of search results and the usefulness of orders in which search results are presented.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of attribute tagging and matching system of database management system.

Database (15)

Search system (20)

pp; 33 DwgNo 1/13

Title Terms: DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; IDENTIFY; DATA; ITEM; ATTRIBUTE;

VALUE; WEIGHT; SIMILAR; DATA; ITEM; INPUT; SEARCH; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

22/5/13 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013843997 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-328210/200134

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-536587

XRPX Acc No: N01-236150

Purchase information providing method using Internet, involves receiving signal by activating specific icon by user, based on which another set of icons is displayed to user

Patent Assignee: PROMOORDER.COM INC (PROM-N); GILES C W (GILE-I); GINDRUP T A (GIND-I)

Inventor: GILES C W; GINDRUP T A; HERBERT D P; PASSINO A L

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200123989	A2	20010405	WO 2000US26424	A	20000927	200134 B
AU 200076165	A	20010430	AU 200076165	A	20000927	200142
US 20010050690	A1	20011213	US 99157173	P	19990930	200204
			US 2000177868	P	20000124	
			US 2000182701	P	20000215	
			US 2001784395	A	20010215	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000177868 P 20000124; US 99157173 P 19990930; US 2000182701 P 20000215; US 2001784395 A 20010215

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200123989	A2	E	49	G06F-003/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA

CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP

KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT

RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR

IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200076165	A			G06F-003/00	Based on patent WO 200123989
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US 20010050690	A1			G09G-005/00	Provisional application US 99157173
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Provisional application US 2000177868

Provisional application US 2000182701

Abstract (Basic): WO 200123989 A2

NOVELTY - Product promotional information is displayed as a set of

icons to the user and a signal initiated by the user by activating a specific icon. Another short-listed information is displayed as another set of icons to the user based on the received signal. Five words or less of text are displayed with each icon within both sets of icons as a description for promoting products.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Price information providing method;
- (b) Digital representation of promotional item providing method;
- (c) Method of using electronic ordering system;
- (d) Promotional **items ordering** method;
- (e) Price information obtaining method;
- (f) Item providing method;
- (g) Database updating method

USE - For providing purchase information, **items**, **orders** and digital representations using electronic communication system e.g. Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Orders can be split between suppliers, supplier locations, or shipping locations. Financial arrangement for paying for orders are highly flexible and include mixed payments, customer access or automatic authorization notification. Various process segments are automated to reduce human interfacing in the ordering process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the illustrations of views seen by a user while accessing information for promotional items.

pp; 49 DwgNo 3/17

Title Terms: PURCHASE; INFORMATION; METHOD; RECEIVE; SIGNAL; ACTIVATE;  
SPECIFIC; USER; BASED; SET; DISPLAY; USER  
Derwent Class: P85; T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-003/00 ; G09G-005/00  
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

22/5/14 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013176436

WPI Acc No: 2000-348309/200030

XRPX Acc No: N00-260876

**Density function for query terms for ranking the most relevant documents or fragments of documents and for breaking a tie in the scoring of order elements of a list**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
RD 431186	A	20000310	RD 2000431186	A	20000220	200030 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RD 2000431186 A 20000220

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RD 431186	A		1	G06F-000/00	

Abstract (Basic): RD 431186 A

NOVELTY - For each element in the hit list, its density function is computed, which in its simplest form is the reciprocal of the number of **terms** between the **first** and last **terms** which is part of the 'bag of words' submitted to a query. The larger the density, the higher a document should be ranked. The density function can be used to rank order elements of a list which have been scored equally by a different ranking algorithm and can also be used with other algorithms.

USE - Determining a set of documents satisfying a specific query.

ADVANTAGE - Percolating most relevant documents and passages to top of the hit list.

pp; 1 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: DENSITY; FUNCTION; QUERY; TERM; RANK; RELEVANT; DOCUMENT;



. FRAGMENT; DOCUMENT; BREAK; TIE; SCORE; ORDER; ELEMENT; LIST  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00**  
File Segment: EPI

**22/5/15 (Item 9 from file: 350)**  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012711231 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-517342/199943  
XRPX Acc No: N99-384634

**Food order fulfillment checking apparatus in quick service restaurant**

Patent Assignee: FRANTZ H J (FRAN-I)

Inventor: FRANTZ H J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5937386	A	19990810	US 96762038	A	19961209	199943 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96762038 A 19961209

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5937386	A		6	G06F-153/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5937386 A

NOVELTY - A food order comprising different customer selected menu items is input into a computer through a point of sale register and to a food preparation area. The computer calculates and compares a total target **weight** specification for **ordered items** to total weight of bagged **items** by executing **different** programs, to verify proper fulfillment of the order.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The food preparation area includes two substations for placing bagged orders in waiting queue and weighing bagged orders, respectively. The total target weight specification for the **ordered food items** is calculated based on predetermined weight specifications of each **ordered food item**. Separate program functions are designed for execution by the processor of the computer for target weight specification calculation, storage of food order data and comparison between target and actual weights of bagged food items. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for order fulfillment checking method.

USE - For checking order fulfillment of bagged food items in quick service restaurant.

ADVANTAGE - As the computer executed specially designed program function for checking contents of bagged food items, the restaurant personal are alerted by the computer system on detecting overweight or underweight condition of the packaged order, thereby preventing delivery of incomplete order to a customer and placing a wrong item in the bag of outgoing order. As the apparatus has a simple structure to check fulfillment of an order, the apparatus is easy to install, operate, service and maintain and detects order inaccuracy to overcome inaccurate filling of order without extrahandling and heavy investment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagrammatic layout of food order fulfillment checking method.

pp; 6 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: FOOD; ORDER; CHECK; APPARATUS; QUICK; SERVICE; RESTAURANT

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-153/00**

File Segment: EPI

**22/5/16 (Item 10 from file: 350)**  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011047902      \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1997-025826/199703  
XRPX Acc No: N97-021641

**Shared screen cursor shape switching method using information processing appts - includes step to erase directions mark shape of sub interactive person currently displayed when similar mark of other sub interactive person is operated**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA ); HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD (HISF )  
Number of Countries: 001    Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8286802	A	19961101	JP 9592205	A	19950418	199703 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9592205 A 19950418

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8286802	A		6	G06F-003/02	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8286802 A

The shared screen cursor shape switching method uses a direction mark of suitable shape for each interactive person. If the mark points to a specific point, the direction mark of the second speaker who specified the same point on each shared screen is displayed. The main interactive person always operates a direction mark.

Regarding other sub interactive person, a specified sub interactive person is not allowed to operate a directions mark while others operate the same. When the **first** interactive **position terminates** the operation of a direction mark it will be erased when other sub interactive person attempts to operate the directions mark.

ADVANTAGE - Shares direction mark by common information processing system. Simplifies communication among different person.

Dwg.2/4

Title Terms: SHARE; SCREEN; CURSOR; SHAPE; SWITCH; METHOD; INFORMATION;  
PROCESS; APPARATUS; STEP; ERASE; DIRECTION; MARK; SHAPE; SUB; INTERACT;  
PERSON; CURRENT; DISPLAY; SIMILAR; MARK; SUB; INTERACT; PERSON; OPERATE

Derwent Class: P85; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-003/02

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/00 ; G09G-005/08

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

22/5/17      (Item 11 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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010134010      \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1995-035261/199505  
XRPX Acc No: N95-027843

**Computer based text classification method for large organisations - by parsing input text and deriving similarity scores for categories in knowledge base, thresholds then applied discarding least similar to keyword set**

Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI )

Inventor: KANNAN N; REGISTER M S

Number of Countries: 001    Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5371807	A	19941206	US 92855378	A	19920320	199505 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92855378 A 19920320

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5371807	A		20	G06K-009/72	

Abstract (Basic): US 5371807 A

The method involves accepting as input natural language text, which is parsed into a first list of recognized keywords.

The first list is used to deduce further facts from the input text. The deduced facts are compiled into a second list. A numeric **similarity score** for categories in the knowledge base, with the natural language text is calculated.

A dynamic threshold is applied to determine which of the categories are most similar to the recognized **keywords** of the **first** list. This is based upon a **similarity score** of a most similar category, and a predefined threshold offset. The categories are based upon their **similarity scores** by discarding categories whose **similarity scores** are below the threshold value. The categories determined to be most similar in the previous step are compiled into a third list. The first list, the second list and the third list are passed to an external application.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For e.g. database searches. High accuracy of method. High performance especially over time.

Dwg.3/6

Title Terms: COMPUTER; BASED; TEXT; CLASSIFY; METHOD; PARSE; INPUT; TEXT; DERIVATIVE; SIMILAR; SCORE; CATEGORY; BASE; THRESHOLD; APPLY; DISCARDED; SIMILAR; KEYWORD; SET

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/72

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/38**

File Segment: EPI

**22/5/18 (Item 12 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009812733 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1994-092588/199411

XRPX Acc No: N94-072529

**Method of using electronic dictionary - involves preliminarily defining letter weight numbers individually corresp. to alphanumeric symbols and position weight numbers individually corresp. to letter positions in any word**

Patent Assignee: SHARP KK (SHAF )

Inventor: SAITO K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5297038	A	19940322	US 86912530	A	19860926	199411 B
			US 88186721	A	19880422	
			US 88289485	A	19881221	
			US 90463813	A	19900116	
			US 91646358	A	19910125	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 8615342 A 19860127; JP 85215691 A 19850927; JP 867712 A 19860116

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5297038	A		9	G06F-015/40	Cont of application US 86912530 Cont of application US 88186721 Cont of application US 88289485 CIP of application US 90463813

Abstract (Basic): US 5297038 A

The method involves defining the letter **weight** and **position weight** numbers and obtaining a work-representing hash value for each of given words to be stored by sequentially calculating letter-representing hash values of individual letters of each given word from both the letter and **position weight** numbers respectively corresponding to the individual letters and a predefined divisor and by adding the sequentially calculated letter-representing hash values. The obtained work-representing hash values are then sequentially arranged in numerical order separately for even-letter words and odd-letter words.

The method further involves dividing each of the word-representing hash values into an index section represented by high digits of it and a data section represented by lower digits of it. Groups of the word-representing hash values are formed according to the index sections separately for even-letter words and odd-letter words. Numbers of the word-representing hash values are then stored in groups. Addresses of the **first word** -representing hash values are also calculated and stored in the groups.

ADVANTAGE - Electronic dictionary which can be searched efficiently for e.g. spell-check purpose.

Dwg.3/3

Title Terms: METHOD; ELECTRONIC; DICTIONARY; PRELIMINARY; DEFINE; LETTER; WEIGHT; NUMBER; INDIVIDUAL; CORRESPOND; ALPHANUMERIC; SYMBOL; POSITION; WEIGHT; NUMBER; INDIVIDUAL; CORRESPOND; LETTER; POSITION; WORD  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/40**  
File Segment: EPI

**22/5/19 (Item 13 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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003976111

WPI Acc No: 1984-121655/198420

XRPX Acc No: N84-090046

**Microcomputer system data transfer controller - uses comparison of register positions obtained from transfer command and control command**

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI )

Inventor: BONING W

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 3241402	A	19840510	DE 3241402	A	19821109	198420 B
EP 110199	A	19840613	EP 83111097	A	19831107	198424
US 4635191	A	19870106	US 83546894	A	19831031	198704
EP 110199	B	19890823				198934
DE 3380460	G	19890928				198940

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 3241402 A 19821109

Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref; A3...8652; No-SR.Pub; US 3411143

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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DE 3241402	A		22		
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EP 110199	A	G			
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Designated States (Regional): AT DE FR GB IT

EP 110199	B	G			
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Designated States (Regional): AT DE FR GB IT

Abstract (Basic): EP 110199 A

Method for controlling the data transfer between a data transmitter and a data receiver on a bus, using a control unit which is connected to the bus and which controls the data transfer in dependence on a channel program stored in a memory and

containing transfer commands and control commands, characterised in that, after termination or interruption of the processing of a transfer command, the cause identifying the termination or the interruption of the data transfer is set in corresponding register positions (BC, ET, MA, VE) of a first register (RG1), that, in order to determine whether a conditional control command (ST) following the transfer command is to be executed, the register positions allocated to the first register (RG1) are written in from the conditional control command (ST) in a second register

(RG2), and that the mutually associated register positions of the first and second register are compared with one another and the conditional control command is executed with a positive result of the comparison and the command of the channel program following the

• conditional control command is executed with a negative result of the comparison.

(13pp)

DE 3241402 A

The controller is coupled to the data bus to control data transfer according to a stored channel programme containing a transfer command and a control command. The transfer command is processed and the end result is used for selecting a register position in a first register. The control command is then entered in a given position in a second register corresponding to the position of the first register.

The two register positions are compared via an operation multiplexer of a sequencer control which provides the control command or the following command after this in the channel programme.

0/5

Title Terms: MICROCOMPUTER; SYSTEM; DATA; TRANSFER; CONTROL; COMPARE; REGISTER; POSITION; OBTAIN; TRANSFER; COMMAND; CONTROL; COMMAND

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/04 ; G06F-009/22 ;

G06F-013/00 ; H04L-025/02

File Segment: EPI

22/5/20 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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001958436

WPI Acc No: 1978-J7709A/197844

**Transmitter for data between memory stores - has variable word data**

**recorded in state marked off by positioning codes**

Patent Assignee: CASIO COMPUTER CO LTD (CASK )

Inventor: KASHIO T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4103334	A	19780725				197844 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 75125870 A 19751021

Abstract (Basic): US 4103334 A

A device for controlling the handling of data has a main memory for storing a large number of record data items in a state marked off by record-positioning codes. The data items are formed of series- **arranged words** of variable length, each containing characters marked off by **word - positioning** codes. A processing memory of matrix type is formed of columns containing words each having characters falling within a specified range, and rows, and stores at least one record data item read-out of the main memory.

Characters constituting the foremost word data item are written in a row. Upon detection of a **word positioning** code immediately following the foremost word data item, the succeeding word data item is written in an adjacent row. Read-out of data **items** from the **main** memory is ended when a record-positioning code following the last word data item of each row is detected.

Title Terms: TRANSMIT; DATA; MEMORY; STORAGE; VARIABLE; WORD; DATA; RECORD; STATE; MARK; POSITION; CODE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/00

File Segment: EPI



Set	Items	Description
S1	5284307	QUERY OR QUERIES OR SEARCH? OR FIND? OR LOOK? OR SEEK? OR - QUEST? OR REQUEST?
S2	17843064	CALCULAT? OR COMPUT? OR FIGURE? OR MEASUR?
S3	10063415	PLURAL? OR MULTIPL? OR VARIOUS OR SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMER- OUS
S4	7865949	SCORE? OR SCORING OR GRADE? OR MARK? OR EVALUATION? OR WEI- GHT?
S5	21270586	DOCUMENT? OR DATA OR RECORD? OR OBJECT? OR REPORT? OR INFO- RMATION OR FACT?
S6	10762213	RELEVANCE? OR SORT? OR ORDER? OR RANK? OR ARRANG? OR ORGAN- IZ? OR POSITION? OR SIMILAR? OR ALIKE OR ANALOGOUS
S7	9476554	GROUP? OR CLUSTER? OR COLLECT? OR SET OR SETS
S8	5563812	WORD? OR TERM? OR KEYWORD? OR ITEM?
S9	503154	(FIRST OR PRIME OR INITIAL OR LEADING OR MAIN OR CARDINAL - OR ORIGINAL) (2N) S5
S10	448462	(ANOTHER OR TARGET OR SECOND OR 2ND OR ADDITIONAL OR DIFFE- RENT) (2N) S5
S11	71	S1 (S) S2 (S) ((S4 (2N) S6) (2N) S3)
S12	94552	S6 (2N) S8
S13	103857	S4 (2N) S6
S14	353	S13 (S) ((HIGH OR MAXIMUM OR PEAK OR PRIME) (2N) S7)
S15	970	S12 (S) S13
S16	17	S15 (S) S9
S17	15	S15 (S) S10
S18	55	S14 (S) S8
S19	156	S11 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18
S20	112	S19 NOT PY>2000
S21	106	S20 NOT PD>20001128
S22	91	RD (unique items)
File	2:INSPEC	1969-2004/Aug W2 (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS	1964-2004/Aug W3 (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R)	1970-2004/Aug W2 (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Aug W2 (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2004/Jul (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences	1993-2004/Aug W3 (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs.	1999/Nov (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File	94:JICST-EPlus	1985-2004/Jul W4 (c) 2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	95:TEME-Technology & Management	1989-2004/Jun W1 (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs	1983-2004/Jul (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File	103:Energy SciTec	1974-2004/Aug B1 (c) 2004 Contains copyrighted material
File	144:Pascal	1973-2004/Aug W2 (c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File	202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.	1966-2004/Jul 12 (c) 2004 EBSCO Publishing
File	233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.	1981-2003/Sep (c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File	239:Mathsci	1940-2004/Oct (c) 2004 American Mathematical Society
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2004/Aug 18 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File	434:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	647:CMP Computer Fulltext	1988-2004/Aug W2 (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File	674:Computer News Fulltext	1989-2004/Jul W4



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File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Aug 17  
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

22/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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6794026 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-02-7250R-033

**Title: Word document density and relevance scoring**

Author(s): Franz, M.; McCarley, J.S.

Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights,  
NY, USA

Journal: SIGIR Forum Conference Title: SIGIR Forum (USA) vol.34 p.  
345-7

Publisher: ACM,

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: FASRDV ISSN: 0163-5840

SICI: 0163-5840(2000)34L:345:WDDR;1-B

Material Identity Number: S278-2000-003

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0163-5840/2000/\$5.00

Conference Title: SIGIR 2000. 23rd Annual International ACM SIGIR  
Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval

Conference Sponsor: Microsoft Res.; Athens Univ

Conference Date: 24-28 July 2000 Conference Location: Athens, Greece

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper  
(JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Previous work addressing the issue of word distribution in  
documents (D. Beeferman et al., 1997; S.M. Katz, 1996) has shown the  
importance of word repetitiveness as an indicator of the word  
content-bearing characteristics. The authors propose a simple method using  
a measure of the tendency of words to repeat within a document to separate  
the words with similar document frequencies, but different topic  
discriminating characteristics. We describe the application of the new  
measure in query-document relevance scoring. Experiments on the TREC Ad  
Hoc and Spoken Document Retrieval tasks (E.M. Voorhees and D. Harman, 1999)  
show useful performance improvements. (8 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: relevance feedback; speech processing; word processing

Identifiers: word document density; relevance scoring; word distribution;  
word repetitiveness; word content-bearing characteristics; simple method;  
similar document frequencies; topic discriminating characteristics;  
query-document relevance scoring; TREC Ad Hoc Retrieval; Spoken Document  
Retrieval task; performance improvements

Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C6130D (Document  
processing techniques); C5260S (Speech processing techniques); C6180N (Natural language processing)

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22/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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6425181 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-01-7250R-016

**Title: Named entity extraction for information retrieval**

Author(s): Hsin-Hsi Chen; Yung-Wei Ding; Shih-Chung Tsai

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Inf. Eng., Nat. Taiwan Univ.,  
Taipei, Taiwan

Journal: Computer Processing of Oriental Languages vol.12, no.1 p.  
75-85

Publisher: Natl. Central Univ,

Publication Date: Sept. 1998 Country of Publication: Taiwan

CODEN: CPOLFX ISSN: 1027-7676

SICI: 1027-7676(199809)12:1L:75:NEEI;1-W

Material Identity Number: G096-1999-007

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Name extraction is indispensable for both natural language  
understanding and information retrieval. However, proper names are major

unknown words in natural language texts, and unknown word identification is still a challenging problem in natural language processing. We deal with identification of person names, organization names and location names from Chinese texts. **Different** types of **information** from **different** levels of text are employed, including character conditions, statistical information, titles, punctuation marks, **organization** and location **keywords**, speech-act and locative verbs, cache and n-gram model. We also clarify which strategies can be used in which cases, i.e., queries and/or documents. In our experiments, the recall rates and the precision rates for the extraction of person names, organization names, and location names under MET data are (87.33%, 82.33%), (76.67%, 79.33%) and (77.00%, 82.00%), respectively. (23 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: information retrieval; natural languages

Identifiers: named entity extraction; information retrieval; natural language understanding; unknown word identification; person names; organization names; location names; Chinese text; statistical information; n-gram model; speech-act; experiments; recall rates; precision rates; MET data

Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C6180N (Natural language processing)

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22/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5196812 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9604-0230-015

**Title: Disintermediation and the Internet**

Author(s): Gellman, R.

Journal: Government Information Quarterly vol.13, no.1 p.1-8

Publisher: JAI Press,

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: GIQUEU ISSN: 0740-624X

SICI: 0740-624X(1996)13:1L:1:DI;1-#

Material Identity Number: H567-96001

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: General, Review (G)

Abstract: Significant changes in existing institutions are resulting from the information superhighway. Change is inevitable, and I offer a way of **looking** at the Internet (a convenient proxy for whatever form the **computer** network ultimately takes) and some of the changes that it is producing. The theme is that the Internet is a mechanism for "disintermediation" (i.e. the removal of an intermediary between the information and the end-user). This concept does not explain everything that is happening, but it will help to identify why some existing institutions will fail as a result, and why some individuals are so uncomfortable with the new technology. The few examples I give do not exhaust the disintermediative effects of the Internet. Banks and banking services are undergoing more changes because of interactive communications. Some jobs have already been changed by telecommuting. It seems likely that there will be significant restructuring of education as well. There may be **similar** repercussions for **marketers**, retailers and **many** other institutions. Students and users of modern **computer** networks would do well to consider the effects of disintermediation when assessing the future consequences of the Internet. In contemplating the social, political and economic effects of networks, it is important to understand what is being changed and how existing institutions are likely to be affected. Whoever you are and whatever you do, there is a good chance that there will be some disintermediation in your future. How you adjust to it and whether it is good or bad will be up to you. It is not too early to prepare. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: Internet; politics; socio-economic effects

Identifiers: disintermediation; Internet; information superhighway; change; intermediary removal; institutional failure; banking services; interactive communications; telecommuting; educational restructuring;

marketers; retailers; computer networks; social effects; political effects;  
economic effects; future

Class Codes: C0230 (Economic, social and political aspects of computing)  
; C5620W (Other computer networks); C7210 (Information services and  
centres)

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22/5/15 (Item 4 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R) File 6:NTIS

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0800912 NTIS Accession Number: PB80-119506/XAB

**An Evaluation of Factors Affecting Document Ranking by Information  
Retrieval Systems**

(Final rept. 1 Sep 78-29 Feb 80)

McGill, M. J.

Syracuse Univ., NY. School of Information Studies.

Corp. Source Codes: 013939059

Sponsor: National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Div. of Information  
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Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8007

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The study examines ranking algorithms used in a Boolean environment. The  
ranking algorithms are decomposed into term **weighting** schemes and  
**similarity** measures. Representative **term weights** and **similarity**  
measures are selected from those known to exist in information retrieval  
environments. The ranking algorithms are tested using documents submitted  
by specific clearinghouses to the Current Index to Journals in Education  
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by professional searchers, the retrieved documents were judged for  
relevance by the persons submitting the **original information** need  
statement. The algorithms were analyzed according to their ability to move  
relevant documents toward the beginning of the output list. The study found  
that when using a controlled vocabulary or the free text, it is possible to  
significantly improve the order of the output. The results also indicate  
that ranking is at best about 20 percent effective with the remaining 80  
percent not yet resolved.

Descriptors: \*Information systems; \*Data retrieval; \*Ranking; \*Boolean  
algebra; Information retrieval; Algorithms; Search structuring; Information  
retrieval effectiveness; Index terms; Index term links; Document storage;  
Evaluation

Identifiers: NTISNSFSIS

Section Headings: 88A (Library and Information Sciences--Operations and  
Planning)

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DIALOG(R) File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

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06385274 E.I. No: EIP03207472206

**Title: A fast content-based multimedia retrieval technique using  
compressed data**

Author: Furht, Borko; Saksobhavivat, Pornvit

Corporate Source: NSF Multimedia Laboratory Florida Atlantic University,  
Boca Raton, FL 33431, United States

Conference Title: Multimedia Storage and Archiving Systems III



Conference Location: Boston, MA, United States Conference Date:  
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Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0305W4

Abstract: In this paper, we present a novel technique that can be used for fast similarity-based indexing and retrieval of both image and video databases in distributed environments. We assume that image or video databases are stored in the compressed form using standard techniques such as JPEG for images, and M-JPEG or MPEG for videos. The existing techniques, proposed in the literature, use **computationally** intensive features and cost functions for content-based image and video retrieval and indexing. The proposed algorithm uses an innovative approach based on histograms of DC coefficients only, and therefore is **computationally** less expensive than the other approaches. In the case of a JPEG-compressed image database, the **query** process is the following. The user submits a **request** for **search** -by-similarity by presenting the desired image. The algorithm **calculates** the DC coefficients of this image and creates the histogram of DC coefficients. Then, the algorithm compares the DC histogram of the submitted image with the DC histograms of the images stored in the database using a histogram similarity metric. The image database can be local or at a remote server. In our experiments, we compared **several** histogram **similarity** metrics: **weighted** Euclidean distance, square difference, and absolute difference. The algorithm then selects and presents to the user the images with the smallest values of the metric that best match the submitted image. In the case of a compressed video database, the similarity-based indexing and retrieval is more complex. The manipulation of a video database consists of three main operations: (1) partitioning of the video into clips, (2) key frame extraction, and (3) indexing and retrieval of key frames. The proposed algorithm has been applied in all three steps. First, the DC histograms are implemented for partitioning each video into clips or camera shots. Then, in the next phase the same DC histograms are used to extract key frames and create a database of key frames only. Finally, in the last step, the user submits one or more video frames that he/she is **searching** for. We implemented the described algorithm for similarity-based retrieval to both image and video databases. The experimental results, presented in the paper, show that the proposed algorithm can be very efficient for similarity-based **search** of images and videos in distributed environments, such as Internet, Intranets, or local-area networks. 7 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Content based retrieval; Multimedia systems; Image compression; Indexing (of information); Database systems; Algorithms

Identifiers: Video databases

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 723.3 (Database Systems)  
723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (LIGHT & OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

22/5/37 (Item 3 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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**Similarity queries in linear constraint databases**

Author: Deng, Ying

Degree: Ph.D.



Year: 2000

Corporate Source/Institution: The University of Nebraska - Lincoln (0138  
)

Adviser: Peter Z. Revesz

Source: VOLUME 61/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 2030. 113 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

The constraint database model has recently been proposed as a promising framework to model continuous variables and therefore images and spaces. Constraint databases are being increasingly used to solve spatial problems. This dissertation presents further advances on the use of the constraint data model in the context of similarity retrieval.

Similarity-based retrieval is an important task in many spatial and image database applications. Given a representation scheme, it is necessary to employ some measure to determine the visual or spatial similarity of the objects. Spatial similarity is complex due to the numerous constraining properties of spatial objects and their embedding in space. We propose a new method to measure the similarities between two 2-dimensional spatial scenes that are composed of spatial objects, which are a set of points, line segments or polygons.

We also investigate high-level database change operations that allow users to be concerned only with the new information they want to insert into the database and to leave the burden of resolving inconsistencies between the new and the old data to the database system. The principle of minimal change states that the result of adding the new information to a database should be the set of models of the new information that is closest to some possible models in the current database. Constructing similarity measure between spatial scenes allows us to study the change operations for constraint databases in terms of model-theoretic minimal change. We define several change operators based on the proposed similarity measure, and study the characteristics of these operators.

Algorithms that implement the similarity **queries** and change operators are introduced. Analysis of the **computational** complexities of the algorithms shows that an efficient PTIME **evaluation** of **similarity queries** and **several** types of change operations in linear constraint databases is possible. We also describe and analyze experimental investigations on how well the similarity **measures** agree with human intuition. Finally, we describe the implementation of similarity **queries** within the MLPQ/GIS system.

22/5/65 (Item 1 from file: 202)

DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

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3601200

**Word document density and relevance scoring.**

Author(s): Franz, Martin (franzm@watson.ibm.com); McCarley, J Scott  
(jsmc@watson.ibm.com)

Editor(s): Belkin, Nicholas J; Ingwersen, Peter

Corporate Source: IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY  
10598 ; IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

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ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval

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Publisher: Association for Computing Machinery

Publisher URL: <http://www.acm.org>

Language: English

Document Type: Conference Paper

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 3603

Previous work addressing the issue of word distribution in documents shows the importance of word repetitiveness as an indicator of the word content-bearing characteristics. Proposes a simple method using a measure of the tendency of words to repeat within a document to separate the words with **similar document** frequencies, but **different topic** discriminating characteristics. Describes the application of the new measure in query-document **relevance scoring**. Experiments on the TREC Ad Hoc and Spoken Document Retrieval tasks show useful performance improvements.

Descriptors: Query Processing; Documents; Words; Relevance  
Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)  
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

22/5/66 (Item 2 from file: 202)  
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1501684

**An evaluation of factors affecting document ranking by information retrieval systems. Final report, 1 September 1978 to 29 February 1980.**

Author(s): McGill, Michael J

(129 pages)

Publication Date: October 1979

Publisher: School of Information Studies, Syracuse Univ.

Language: English

Document Type: Report

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 1500

The study examines ranking algorithms used in a boolean environment. The ranking algorithms are decomposed into term **weighting** schemes and **similarity** measures. Representative term **weights** and **similarity** measures are selected from those known to exist in information retrieval environments. The ranking algorithms are tested using documents submitted by specific clearinghouses to the current index to journals in education data bases. The study used information need statements from individuals with interests congruent with the data base. After searches were conducted by professional searchers, the retrieved documents were judged for relevance by the persons submitting the **original information need** statement. The algorithms were analyzed according to their ability to move relevant documents toward the beginning of the output list. The study found that when using a controlled vocabulary or the free text, it is possible to significantly improve the order of the output. The results also indicate that ranking is at best about 20 percent effective with the remaining 80 percent not yet resolved

Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)  
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control